

Civil War Events and Leaders

Major events – fill in the blanks and put in chronological order

- A. _____: Site of Lee's surrender to Grant
- B. _____: Turning point of the Civil War
- C. _____: Opening confrontation of the Civil War
- D. Election of _____ (1860), followed by the _____ of several Southern states who feared that he would try to abolish slavery
- E. _____ issued after Battle of Antietam
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

Key leaders and their roles – match the leaders with their roles

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Abraham Lincoln | A. Former enslaved African American who became a prominent abolitionist and who urged Lincoln to recruit former enslaved African Americans to fight in the Union army |
| _____ 2. Jefferson Davis | B. Confederate general of the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee opposed secession, but did not believe the Union should be held together by force), who urged Southerners to accept defeat and unite as Americans again, when some Southerners wanted to fight on after Appomattox |
| _____ 3. Ulysses S. Grant | C. U.S. Senator who became president of the Confederate States of America |
| _____ 4. Robert E. Lee | D. President of the United States during the Civil War, who insisted that the Union be held together, by force if necessary |
| _____ 5. Frederick Douglass | E. Union military commander, who won victories over the South after several other Union commanders had failed |

Essential Knowledge

Emancipation Proclamation

1. Freed those slaves located in the _____ states (_____ states that had _____)
2. Made the _____ of slavery a Northern _____
3. _____ any interference of _____ governments
4. Allowed for the enlistment of _____ soldiers in the Union Army

Gettysburg Address

1. _____ described the Civil War as a struggle to _____ a nation that was dedicated to the proposition that “ _____ ” and that was ruled by a government “of the _____, by the _____, and for the _____.”
2. Lincoln believed America was “ _____,” not a collection of sovereign states. _____ believed that states had freely joined the union and could freely _____.

Social Impact of the Civil War

African Americans

- The _____ allowed for the enlistment of _____ soldiers.

Common soldiers

3. Warfare often involved _____ - _____ - _____ combat.
4. Wartime _____ and _____ home record this harsh reality.
5. After the war, especially in the South, _____ returned home to find _____ homes and poverty. Soldiers on both sides lived with _____ disabilities.

Women

6. Managed _____ and families with scarce _____
7. Often faced _____ and _____
8. Assumed new roles in _____, _____, and _____ industries

Match the leader with his post-war accomplishments by placing the correct letter under their name.

Ulysses S. Grant

A. Served as president of Washington College
(Washington & Lee University today)

B. Advocated rights for the freedman

Robert E. Lee

C. Opposed retribution directed at the defeated South

D. Supported full equality for African Americans

E. Served as ambassador to Haiti and in the civil service

Frederick Douglass

F. Urged Southerners to reconcile and rejoin the United States

G. Encouraged federal government actions to protect the rights of freedmen in the South

H. Urged Radical Republicans not to be harsh with former Confederates

I. Elected president and served during most of Reconstruction

J. Emphasized the importance of education to the nation's future

K. Advocated for the passage of the 14th and 15th Amendments